



A Little Journey to the Eldredge Farm

Since the recent dairy investigation or "milk scandal," the unsanitary conditions existing in the production of milk and dairy products have been largely discussed and reform agitated. At the invitation of Ben R. Eldredge, who visited his farm on Fourteenth South street a few days ago. At the time of the invitation Mr. Eldredge said that he welcomed the reform movement. He believes in pure milk. He believes in education and progressive methods. He believes that the public is responsible for unsanitary and disease producing milk, to this extent—that they allow the unscrupulous dairyman to carry on his business by patronizing him and by buying cheap milk. Mr. Eldredge says that it is necessary to sell impure milk at cheap prices. He went on to show us grounds for such a statement by showing the modern improvements, the expensive machinery and buildings necessary in giving the public pure milk.

With a concern that gathers up milk around the country here and there from the farmers at this expense is minimized. In your modern dairy that depends upon its own herd for the entire supply, and watches each cow with as much care as a mother does her growing child, when the milk from these cows is given the government test for richness and purity and treated with the precaution and scientific handling it is subject to from the time it is milked till the time it is delivered to the kitchen door of the housewife, the expense of running such a farm is very great.

We arrived at the farm after the morning milking was well under way.



Inspector Frazier giving the Eldredge herd and dairy a score of 81 1/4. The law requires only a standard of 45 per cent.

The ruddy-faced Holland milkmen, in spotless uniforms, were sending the cattle—Jerseys and cross-breeds—back from the cemented milking sheds to their grazing fields.

The milk of each cow is weighed and a record set down after the names—Daisy, Kate or Beulah—so that at any time the attendants can tell if the cow's average falls or increases. This is one of the ways that sickness is watched. The first evidence of a diseased condition is in the quantity and quality of the milk.

The day any cow falls below the average she is separated from the rest of the herd and later is given every test as to her condition.

From the clean-smelling milking sheds we followed the milk to the milk house, where, in a spotlessly clean cemented room, stands the cooler. Here the milk is poured over a tinued copper cone and cold artesian water at a temperature of 54 degrees flows up through the inside, cooling the milk to the same temperature as the water. This water comes from wells 342 feet deep and sunk at a cost of \$500 during the past summer.

After the milk has been cooled to 54 degrees, it is bottled by machinery and sealed. It is now ready to go on the wagons. "Newt" Wallace now has charge of all the bottles. He packs them in the wagons so as to keep the temperature at practically the same as at bottling. In this condition it reaches the family in the city.

We went into the next room to find the same cleanliness, the cement floor, the polished glass and shining machinery. Here "Robert" was in charge of the washing and sterilizing of bottles, cans and all utensils. All of this work is done by machinery.

In the first place, all the empty bottles are returned to the dairy clean. That is the condition on which the customer buys milk of the Eldredge Farm. Mr. Eldredge said that none of his regular customers would think of returning a bottle that had not been thoroughly cleaned, consequently he takes as much pride in his patrons as they do in his milk.

Our city ordinances also includes a measure aimed at having all bottles and containers of milk properly cleaned immediately after the contents are removed. But to make sure that each bottle is thoroughly sterilized they are all carefully washed in boiling water by rotary brushes. Then Robert gives them a steam sterilizing, and finally they are taken to the sun-sterilizing room, where the bright morning sun shines upon them through the great expanse of glass walls.

"Some of the most unsanitary milk in Salt Lake City is from the family cow. The family stable is not clean and the facilities for handling the milk are not adequate to preserve healthy conditions," Mr. Eldredge said.

"It takes a large outlay of machinery, buildings, general equipment and help to give the public the milk, and PURE milk is CLEAN milk."

We went from the light and airy buildings down a macadamized lane, absolutely mud-proof in the worst weather, where we were told—put in at a cost of over \$200—to the grazing fields, where the sleek Jerseys and grades were feeding or drinking from the clear artesian stream that flows through the fields. Mr. Eldredge knows each of his cows by name. They would give some sign of recognition to his calling to them, either coming to him to be petted or quietly standing and gazing at us from their big, calm eyes.

"They live out of doors the year round. That is one of the best points I make as to keeping healthy cows. That open shed over there in the middle of the field, you see, they use in the worst weather, mostly when it is windy, but at all other times they prefer to sleep out in the open, each cow having her favorite knoll or grass plot. In a stable where the cows are bunched together they cannot help from getting dirty. And if any are diseased the whole herd is soon in the same shape. The fresh air, careful feed and attention accounts for their fine looks and glossy coats. Our milk is 4 per cent butter fat. That is the percentage the higher authorities give as being ideal milk. Any per cent over that is too rich for infants. Four per cent is the proper food for babies, modified according to a physician's formula. A great deal of my trade is from the prescriptions of different doctors who have

become acquainted with my milk and methods.

"Each cow is tested for tuberculosis regularly by the department of agriculture besides the daily examination we give them, so there is no chance whatsoever of diseased condition escaping notice."

"We will walk back now. I want to show you my other men. The milkers are all Hollanders, which people are, you doubtless know, great dairymen and lovers of cleanliness. The one there just completing the stable work is Simon, my foreman. He is a first-class, educated dairyman, and a student all the time, reading and studying the best dairy literature obtainable. John, over there by the lockers, who is just removing his uniform, is my next man. He is also a lover of cattle and knows them perfectly. He had a very good experience in Holland before coming to me. 'Baldy' with the lime bucket, is another good man, and a brother countryman of the others. Helping him is Waylie, a boy from Indiana. 'I pay

all of these men good salaries, for they are just as much specialists in their lines as any other professional men."

As we were leaving, Mr. Eldredge said: "I have shown you these things both because I am enthusiastic over the work I am doing and because I want you to appreciate what Dr. Wiley, head of the chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture, said in his address delivered at Columbia university last winter, describing conditions which must be combatted on the farm. He said, 'Now we come to the real offender, the buyer. He wants milk at 8 cents a quart, and if you sell at that price you have to sell all kinds, clean and dirty, in order to have any means to carry on the business. . . . The way to reform the milk problem is to reform the consuming public and let the consumer know that he cannot expect sanitary milk at 8 cents. . . . With feeds at their present and prospective prices, with dairymen getting fair pay for skill and early and late hours, good milk is worth in Salt Lake City 10 cents per quart, and that will be our price from now on.'"

You cannot take 10 cents and go on Market Row, or into any grocery or meat market and for that sum buy food value equal to that contained in one quart of good milk. There is ample authority for this statement."

The following, which appears on the back of Mr. Eldredge's business card he considers the most essential part of the Gospel of Good Milk:

"It is impossible to get clean milk from a dirty cow."
"It is impossible to take clean milk out of a dirty stable."
"It is impossible to keep a clean stable in a dirty yard."
"Good milk is clean milk. Dirty milk is poison."

FARMERS TRY TO HAVE MEAT LAWS MODIFIED

Inspection Rule, They Aver, Prevents Them From Shipping Hogs and Cattle Here.

Farmers in various parts of Utah, outside of Salt Lake, are daily becoming more determined in their effort to secure a modification of the Salt Lake meat inspection laws. They want to

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Discomfort from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

ship meat into the city, as they had been doing before. The putting into effect of the provisions of the new ordinance requiring inspection under the government or city regulations of all meat shipped into the city, has had the effect of shutting out the hogs and beef from various parts of the state.

Farmers in Sanpete and adjoining counties have held meetings recently and decided to take action, and one of the Sanpete county farmers was a caller at the office of Willard Hansen, state food and dairy commissioner, Saturday, to see what could be done by the state. The farmers have had an idea that the state authorities could give them relief, but in the absence of a sufficient fund to permit of outside inspection, Commissioner Hansen is unable to do so.

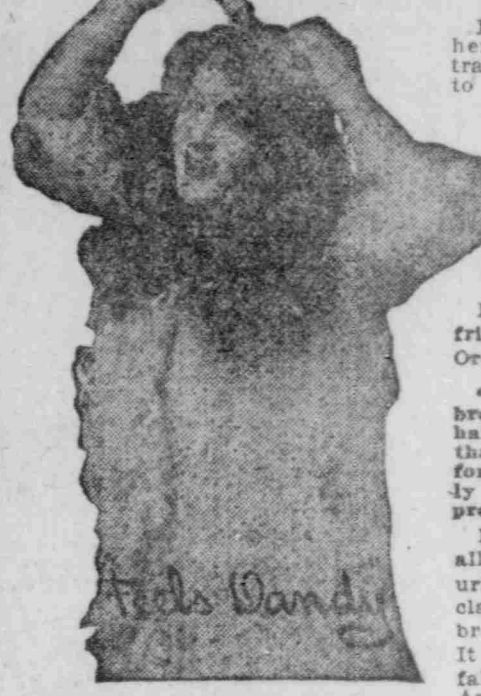
The farmers say the law by which they are prevented from shipping their quarters of beef or hogs to Salt Lake, after killing on the farm, is too stringent, and some threaten to quit dealing with Salt Lake. It is possible that some of them will apply to the city council to have the regulations modified, this apparently being the only way in which they can be helped. The farmers in the southern part of the state had been shipping large quantities of hogs and beef to Salt Lake prior to October, but during the last month this business has been shut off entirely.

THEOSOPHISTS AT UNITY HALL

The theosophy class in "Ancient Wisdom" will meet on Monday night in Unity hall, as usual. The Primer class will meet with the older class. Everyone is cordially invited. The meeting for the members only will be at the same place, but on Sunday night. This week all members are requested to be present.

The Herpicide Girl

With More Advice on the Care of the Hair



If every woman would do as I tell her, the makers of putts, switches, transformations, etc., would have to go out of business.

Wash the hair frequently, using Herpicide Soap. Apply Newbro's Herpicide regularly, twice or three times every week and watch the results. The change will be a most surprising one.

Let me show you a letter from my friend, Mrs. Dr. Best of Cottage Grove, Oregon; she says:

"I can say from experience that Newbro's Herpicide is the most wonderful hair grower and dandruff remover that was ever made. After using it for some time I will say that I am greatly pleased. Herpicide is a splendid preparation."

Herpicide makes the hair beautiful, allowing it to grow naturally and luxuriantly. Other preparations are claimed to be just as good but Newbro's Herpicide is the original remedy. It kills the dandruff germ, prevents falling hair, stops itching of the scalp. Ask for genuine Herpicide and be sure you get it.

For sale by all druggists. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Applications obtained at good barber shops.

Send 10c in postage stamps for a nice sample and booklet on "The Hair and Its Care" to The Herpicide Co., Dept. 37B, Detroit, Mich.

SMITH DRUG CO., DUEHL & FRANKEN, Special Agents

STRAIGHT TICKET

PULL TO RIGHT TILL BELL RINGS



List of Nominations

1 Mayor	2 Recorder	3 Auditor	4 Treasurer	5 Attorney	6 Councilman Long Term	7 Councilman Short Term
1 A John S. BRANSFORD	2 A Benjamin S. RIVES	3 A Rudolph ALFF	4 A Gideon SNYDER	5 A Harper J. DININNY	6 A	7 A
1 B Homer P. BURT	2 B Marie M. JOHNSON	3 B Fanny M. EDGAR	4 B Edward C. NELSON	5 B Alfred SORENSON	6 B	7 B
1 C James D. MURDOCH	2 C Howell P. MYTON	3 C J. A. EDWARDS	4 C A. H. PEABODY	5 C George N. LAWRENCE	6 C	7 C
1 D William R. WALLACE	2 D Hart J. FITZGERALD	3 D J. A. EDWARDS	4 D A. H. PEABODY	5 D George N. LAWRENCE	6 D	7 D

FOR CITY COUNCILMEN

AMERICAN.
First Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN B. MORETON (6 A).
Short Term—JAMES MCKINNEY (7 A).
Second Municipal Ward.
Long Term—EDWARD G. O'DONNELL (6 A).
Short Term—CHARLES HOMER REED (7 A).
Third Municipal Ward.
Long Term—WILLIAM P. DAVIS (6 A).
Short Term—THOMAS MATTHEWS (7 A).
Fourth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—W. MONT. FERRY (6 A).
Short Term—WALTER C. LYNE (7 A).
Fifth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—MARTIN E. MULVEY (6 A).
Short Term—MARK REEDALL (7 A).

STATE OF UTAH, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE—SS.

I, J. B. MORETON, City Recorder of Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the names of all candidates for office duly nominated, for Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1909, as appears on file in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal this 26th day of October, A. D. 1909.

(Seal.)

SOCIALIST.
First Municipal Ward.
Long Term—ROBERT LEGGETT (6 B).
Short Term—MARY PARAMORE (7 B).
Second Municipal Ward.
Long Term—GEORGE E. WATTS (6 B).
Short Term—JOHN BELL (7 B).
Third Municipal Ward.
Long Term—E. G. RUBENDALL (6 B).
Short Term—MRS. EDWARD C. NELSON (7 B).
Fourth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—W. G. SADLER (6 B).
Short Term—WILLIAM J. KOHLBERG (7 B).
Fifth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—J. C. EDGAR (6 B).
Short Term—H. C. ADAMS (7 B).

REPUBLICAN.
First Municipal Ward.
Long Term—FRANK J. HEWLETT (6 C).
Short Term—JOSEPH S. HYDE (7 C).
Second Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN A. EKMAN (6 C).
Short Term—W. E. VIGUS (7 C).
Third Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN HOLLEY (6 C).
Short Term—CHARLES M. LEES (7 C).
Fourth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOSEPH KIMBALL (6 C).
Short Term—W. T. ATKIN (7 C).
Fifth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN M. KNIGHT (6 C).
Short Term—GILBERT B. PFOUTZ (7 C).

DEMOCRATIC.
First Municipal Ward.
Long Term—FRANK J. HEWLETT (6 D).
Short Term—JOSEPH S. HYDE (7 D).
Second Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN A. EKMAN (6 D).
Short Term—GEORGE E. BURBIDGE (7 D).
Third Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN HOLLEY (6 D).
Short Term—CHARLES M. LEES (7 D).
Fourth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOSEPH KIMBALL (6 D).
Short Term—W. T. ATKIN (7 D).
Fifth Municipal Ward.
Long Term—JOHN M. KNIGHT (6 D).
Short Term—NOBLE WARRUM (7 D).

J. B. Moreton
City Recorder.